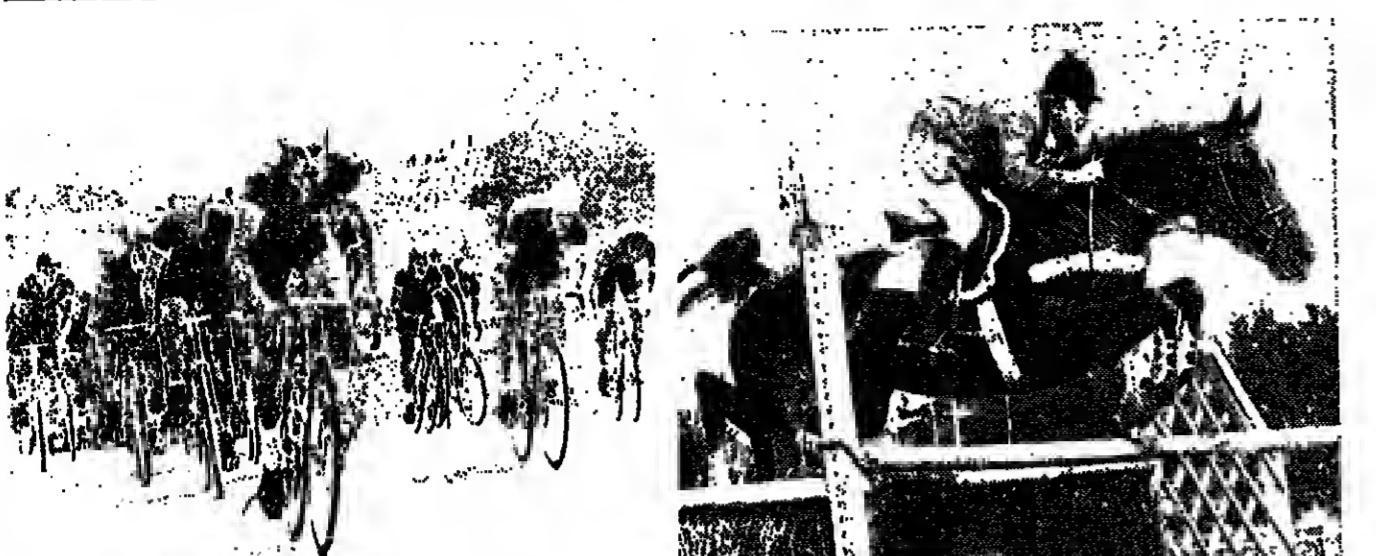


SPORTS



Moscow apartment have a very busy schedule at the moment, as they are competing simultaneously for the 13th Moscow Summer Spartakiad titles and also for places in the city team for the Tournament of Soviet Nations finals.

In the photos: the participants in a grueling circuit race at Krylatskoye; Anatoly Timchenko was the show jumping contest.

Photos by Sergei Proskov

'Pass' to
the Tournament—
a record

Basketball: main games ahead

The USSR and Italy lead the Cen and Limoges elimination groups at the European basketball championship in France, which is to be held next year. The USSR scored their third win against West Germany 90-89, while Italy defeated Greece 103-83.

On the same day previously, underlined Holland was upset by last year's 1-once medalist Czechoslovakia, 1st with 91-90.

With two elimination rounds to go to win brings two points and a defeat, one the USSR leads the Cen group with six points, followed by Holland with five, and Poland, Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Israel are level at four points each. Italy is the top side at Limoges with six points, ahead of Yugoslavia and Spain, which have a point less each. Sweden and France are level at four and Greece has three points.



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

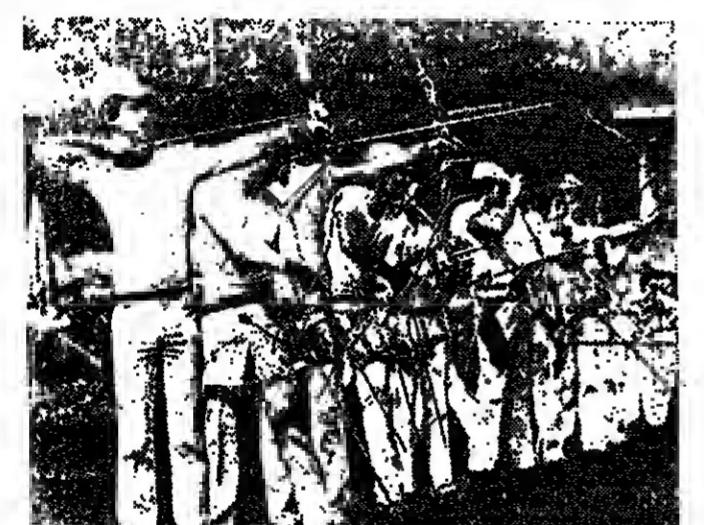
DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

European championship without world champions

Italy, the current world champion, has passed up all its chances to make the European football championship final in France next year, going down 2-0 to Sweden in an elimination game in Göteborg. No 41 804 8



148 archers from 15 nations came together for the Spring Arrows International Tournament held in Moscow's Olympic grounds at Krylatskoye. Among them are the 1980 Olympic top three male award winners led by champion Tomi Pohjola, of Finland.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

"Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms:

LEBANON

• Maison d'Editeur Dar al Farah, P.O. Box 3181, Beirut, Lebanon

MALTA

• "Progressive Books", 8/11 Vincenzo Bugeja Street, Valletta

MAROC

• Société Chrétienne de Distribution et de Presse (Socopress), Angle rue de Dijon, 1000 Casablanca, Morocco

USA

• Imported Publications, Inc., 320 West Ohio St., Chicago, Illinois, 60610

• ESCO Industries, Inc., 683, Casablanca, Morocco

FULL MARKS FOR A SCHOOLBOY

DMITRY BLOZERCHEV, 16, EUROPES TOP GYMNASTICS ALLROUNDER

Dmitry Blozherchey, a ninth-former at Moscow secondary School No. 220, won the 13th European championship held in Varna, Bulgaria on May 28-29, totalling an excellent 58.8 points, making his way through the six events to the title almost without a single blunder and getting 9.7 as his lowest mark.

Blozherchey, who is the 1982 European junior champion, also won the 1983 "Moscow News" Competition. Dmitry is the eighth Soviet gymnast to have won the title and the youngest winner to date to general.

Altogether 68 athletes from 25 countries were in competition, among them another two Soviet gymnasts - 20-year-old Yuri Korolyov, 1981 world all-around and 1981 "Moscow News" winner, and 21-year-old Alexander Pogorayev, who won the 1982 "Moscow News" Competition. Korolyov placed second overall with 58.3 points, and Pogorayev ended in sixth place with 57.3.

Third-placed Guryevsky Oleg emasculated 57.8 points.

Korolyov and Plamen Petkov of Bulgaria, shared the floor exercises title. Guryevsky was the pommel horse, Plamen Petkov also shared the rings with Blozherchey. Blozherchey won the vault and the horizontal bar and Korolyov won the parallel bars.

1981, and now Dumchev has repeated his test.

Lyudmila Baranova also had to set a world record to get a "pass" to the tournament finals. At a meet in Krasnodar as part of the Tournament of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, the physical training instructor from Perm covered 10,000 metres in 31 m 35.01 sec, beating the former mark of American Mary Decker-Tabb.

Earlier Vladimir Trusenich from Leningrad held the title in record, made a stupendous series of throws, equalling the national mark of Georgi Kolotchenko from Stepanopol in his fifth try. He went on to set the world mark in the closing sixth try. The former record of 71.16 metres was set by Wolfgang Schmidt of the GDR in 1978.

Yuri Dumchev, who previously already held a national

Universiad torch aflame

Electronic signals beamed from Sofia, the venue of the latest winter Universiad, helped light the flame of the World Summer Student Games at Saint John's in Newfoundland province in Canada.

Altogether 1,400 students from 42 Canadian universities will take five weeks to carry the flame across the entire Canada. Mindful of the vast expanse involved, the marathon organizers decided to relay the flame by electronic systems from one university to another, as each campus will hold Universiad torch relays in ten provinces before the torch is brought into a stadium in Edmonton. The opening ceremony of the Games, which have drawn many countries, including the USSR, will be held there on July 1.

This will be their first tour

yet after the 1982 World Cup.

The side will boast most of the players who were on the World Cup line-up. The fresh additions are Belo and Almeida, who frequently appeared on the country's junior side.

Missing from the team will be goalie Peres held by Pareira as chiefly responsible for Brazil's defeat by Italy in Spain. His replacement Leo played way back in the World Cup in Argentina.

Soviet Grandmasters end China tour

Soviet chess Grandmasters Yury Balashov and Nisa Gurjell have ended their tour of China where they were invited by the Chinese sports committee. They played seven games each with

leading Chinese players.

China's top players in Hangzhou, Shanghai and Peking, conceding not a single one. They also held simultaneous tournaments.

De diplomats outside a demolished windmill preserved by the people of the city as a reminder of the horrors of war.

Photo by Vyacheslav Runov

DIPLOMAT'S IN VOLGOGRAD

FROM OUR SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT

A group of heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Volgograd have ended their visit to Volgograd arranged by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

While in the city the guests visited the Mamayev Mound, as well as the tractor plant, a state farm, Volgograd's symbol of victory in 1943. It was here that the Soviet Army fought and routed over 30,000 of forces ever known in

any war. To come to this city is to honour the memory of millions of people who fell in World War II, to honour the courage of mankind if comparable to a pilgrimage which brings out the best in the human soul, stressed Italy's Ambassador Giovanni Migliaccio.

After learning about this page of your history, it is natural to do my best to prevent the world being seized by the spirit of another war, the Soviet Ambassador of Ecuador Juan Carlos Roldan.

Volgograd

Venera-15 on its way to Venus

On June 2, the Soviet Union launched an automatic space station, Venera-15 in accordance with the programme for the exploration of outer space and of the Solar System planets.

The probe will continue the exploration of the surface and atmosphere of Venus from a satellite orbit. The instruments for the station were made jointly by scientists from this country and from the German Democratic Republic.

The Venera-15 probe was launched into an interplanetary trajectory from an intermediate orbit of an Earth's satellite. According to data received from the ballistic measurements, the trajectory of the flight has parameters which are very close to those originally devised. The station should reach the vicinity of the planet early this October.

The on-board systems and the instruments carried by Venera-15 are functioning normally.

Price 5 kopeks

Threat of war: common enemy for Soviets and Americans



In the photo: Yuri Andropov talking to the Harrimans.

Photo TASS

It would seem that the re-emergence of this threat should serve as a common denominator prompting statesmen in both the Soviet Union and the United States to exercise mutual caution and that it should act as a catalyst to find a mutually acceptable agreement to prevent what is irredeemable from occurring. Unfortunately, said Yuri Andropov, such a responsible approach is not to be seen by the present American administration. A policy which is aimed to obtain military advantage over the Soviet Union and the United States and the development of these relations on an equitable footing.

We take our relations with the United States very seriously, as we are aware of their significance for the preservation of peace on earth and for the elimination of the threat of

nuclear war. Our general policy lies in peaceful coexistence and the development of even mutually beneficial and still better, good neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and undermines the foundation of trust between the two nations. As a result, a situation is emerging which can not but cause alarm.

We are convinced, stressed

Yuri Andropov, that to the pre-

sent international situation in view of the overall strategic position and the growing number of explosive issues throughout the world, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States can afford to orientate themselves towards military rivalry. The interests of all people demand a constructive interaction between them. It is clear that every year, instead of reaching agreements on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, in addition, Kohl's statement on West Germany's readiness for the "nationalistic" deployment of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in his country should the Geneva talks be initiated, could lead to serious contradictions within NATO, Brandt pointed out.

BRANDT ON WILLIAMSBURG TALKS

Bernard W. Brandt, Chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany (SDP), has criticized the outcome of the meeting between leaders of the seven major capitalist nations in Williamsburg, USA. Speaking at a press conference here, he said he deplored the fact that the meeting's foreign policy statement omitted any mention of a continuation of international dialogue. At the same time, he said, he was bewildered that Japan had attended the discussion of the NATO "final" decision, even though it was not a NATO member. Such an "expansion" of the framework of the discussion primarily meets the American interest, he stressed.

Brandt went on to denounce the West German chancellor Helmut Kohl for his failure to support Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's proposal that account be taken of the British and French nuclear forces at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. In addition, Kohl's statement on West Germany's readiness for the "nationalistic" deployment of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in his country should the Geneva talks be initiated, could lead to serious contradictions within NATO, Brandt pointed out.

'WE ARE HAPPY...'

In the wake of the famous Vienna Opera Company and the Burgtheater, this country is now being toured by the Wiener Volksoper.

We are happy to be here, said its director, Karl Dösch, the famous singer and producer. Although our company has toured many foreign countries with great success, this is our first visit to the Soviet Union. Your audiences are quite different, and we are interested to note their reaction to our productions of famous operettas, also staged by your theatres.

The Wiener Volksoper, which is giving its performances at Moscow's Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, has brought its three main productions to this country: the operettas "Die Fledermaus" by Strauss, "The Merry Widow" by Lehár, and "Cäcilie" by Kalman. It means that our production of "Love for Three Oranges" in view of the success of this production I invited again. Together they produced the ancient opera by the German composer Lothar Dietrich "Zar und Zimmermann" about Peter the Great. In the future I mean to continue to invite colleagues from your theatre to take part in our work.

Larisa SEDLITSKAYA



In the photo: the gala concert of "Opera from Stavropol", "Eine Nacht in Venedig". Photo by Boris Kulikov

THE WORLD

WHO GAINS FROM REPRISALS AGAINST TUDEH PARTY?

Peru. An exposure of the campaign of reprisals unleashed by the Iranian authorities against the leaders and activists of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) has been made by the Committee to support Tudeh members arrested in Iran, which includes well-known French lawyers.

Addressing a press conference organized by the Committee, Farhad Ahmadi, member of the leadership of the Tudeh Party, stressed that the banning of his party by the Iranian authorities and the detention of its activists had been a severe blow against all anti-imperialist forces in Iran. For many years Tudeh has been fighting against imperialism, intrigues in Iran to protect the country's national interests. Under the Shah's regime the party suffered the most cruel reprisals, consistently and firmly upholding social justice and democracy. Today, it is quite obvious that the continuing campaign of reprisals in Iran is plotted out.

KAMPUCHEA: PULL-OUT OF VIETNAMESE CORPS

Hanoi. Vietnam has completed the withdrawal from Kampuchea of the Cuu Long corps of the Vietnamese People's Army, which includes on infantry division, six brigades and regiments of direct subordination.

This withdrawal of another contingent of the Vietnamese voluntary forces from Kampuchea was executed in line with the statement issued by Kampuchea and Vietnam and adopted at a meeting last February in Vien-

against the Tudeh members first and foremost plays into the hands of the American imperialists, who are trying to prevent their presence in the region at any cost.

F. Ahmad produced evidence showing that the Tudeh activists are mocked and subjected to physical torture in prison.

Michel Opperekalsky, a well-known West German journalist and author of a number of books on the activities of the CIA, stressed that in their campaign of reprisals against the Tudeh activists, the Iranian authorities are making use of the services of members of the former Shah's secret police, SAVAK. There can be no doubt that this campaign has been inspired by the American special services who have recently sold close links with reactionary religious organizations and counter-revolutionary groupings in Iran. Opperekalsky pointed out.



You are to blow up god and fire to everything you see, kill people and carry out similar democratic changes in Nicaragua!

Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

DEMAND BY SOVIET LAWYERS

Por six months now the Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov has been illegally held in custody to be tried on charges of a crime of which he is innocent.

For the past six months the investigators have failed to come up with a single unbiased charge in support of the accusations made by the criminal Asya Antonov's expense. In such circumstances there can be no doubt that Antonov is being illegally detained, and that the case against him should be immediately dropped.

The Soviet lawyers are hoping that the Italian authorities will show maximum responsibility and an unbiased attitude and release the innocent prisoner, it is said to the statement.

lacted a request by 63 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific to help them overcome the effects of the plummeting prices of their products in 1980-1981. The memo also called the proposal put forward by the developing nations to their capitalist partners formulating a programme for maintaining stable prices for the 15 most important raw materials.

The Williamsburg meeting showed once again that the leading capitalist nations do not intend to change the current neocolonial nature of their cooperation with the "third world", which remains for them not an equal partner but a market, a source of cheap raw materials, a sphere for profitable capital investment and an equally profitable client for monopoly lenders.

Over the same period, Shultz continued, international banks cut by half their loans to the developing countries. Yet another slash is anticipated which will further aggravate the resurgence of exports from the "third world" (in again failed to mention that above loans are practically entirely swallowed by payments of old debts).

Indeed Shultz sounded very concerned when talking about it all. It is, however, not the deteriorating conditions of millions of residents of the "third world", that worries the American administration, but rather to which the bankruptcy threatening many developing countries could affect the profits of the United States and the enforcement of its "general foreign policy goals".

Its remedies are in character to throw open the doors as wide as possible for the transnational corporations to the

economy of the developing nations (in Williamsburg this was called private "financing") and "free trade" (more open markets according to Williamsburg), which helps those corporations to augment profits at the expense of the "third world", which is faced with the following choice — take whatever price you are offered or otherwise you get nothing. As for the official development aid, Shultz explained that it is by no means meant for all countries in need, but only for those through which passes the vicious line of global instability, which possess sources of strategic raw materials and to which American troops are sent. He named all such countries, starting off with Israel, Washington plans to help them more than before in strengthening their military potential, but of course the American administration, but extent to which the bankruptcy threatening many developing countries could affect the profits of the United States and the enforcement of its "general foreign policy goals".

Its remedies are in character to throw open the doors as wide as possible for the transnational corporations to the

USSR COMMISSION FOR UNESCO MEETS IN SESSION

On June 2, the USSR Commission for UNESCO met in Moscow under its Chairman V. P. Stukalin, who is also USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was attended by senior officials from many ministries and ministerial departments, economists, educational workers in the arts and in the mass media, and by representatives of public organizations.

A number of questions were examined at the meeting relating to UNESCO's activities in the campaign for peace, international security and disarmament, as well as the USSR's participation in the International Programme for Communications Development.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS FOR DISARMAMENT

The consultative meeting of the Conference of European Churches attended by prominent religious leaders from 22 European countries, has ended in Moscow.

Those present at the meeting were addressed by political leaders and by scientists from different countries in Europe. At a time when the world is swept by the growing arms race and when the danger of a nuclear holocaust hangs over mankind, the preservation of peace becomes the most important task, stressed Jan Matjesson, Undersecretary-General of the United Nations.

Our meeting in this beautiful ancient city rich in historical traditions, experience and memories has been of great value, he said. It serves as a brilliant demonstration of the mutual interest in the preservation of peace.

For the fourth time in the last 18 years a Rembrandt painting, attributed to be worth

THE WORLD



Photo UPI-TASS

1.5 million dollars, has been stolen from a London art gallery.

Measures to prevent the storage of chemical weapons on West German territory have been demanded by K. Voigt and H. Scheer, Social Democratic Party members of parliament.

The production of steel in the EEC is shrinking. According to the board of steelists, only nine million tonnes of steel was smelted last April in the EEC countries (excluding Greece). This is 14.4 per cent less than the United States.

On April 1st has begun in Berlin the next military criminal trial. During the war, he was a senior SS officer and part in the murder of tens of thousands of innocent people in occupied Czechoslovakia and Poland. In the summer of 1944, he was involved in the shooting of 100 citizens of Ossendorf in Berlin.

According to the NSA network, the White House has drawn up a new long-term secret strategic plan for providing military aid to the bloodstained dictatorships in Central America. It specifically calls for the sending to Guatemala of a sizeable group of American military advisers specializing in anti-guerrilla warfare techniques.

A volcano in the Vatnajökull glacier in Iceland, dormant since 1934, has suddenly come to life sending forth a mammoth plume of smoke and ash. Experts are frightened that the glacier starts to melt quickly, floods could ensue.

For the fourth time in the last 18 years a Rembrandt painting, attributed to be worth

PRICE OF THE TORLES' ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS

London. The loss of 1,395 £ of 321 houses which have been built, of 20 teachers' and 140 pupils' beds is due to the fact that Britain pays every day that Mrs Thatcher's Conservative government stays in office, writes "The Labour Review".

According to the bulletin, there has been a 19 per cent fall in the volume of industrial production over the period between 1979 and December 1982.

SOVIET-CYPRIOT SYMPOSIUM

Nicosia. Delegates attending the Soviet-Cypriot symposium "For Peace, Detente, Unity, and Nuclear Disarmament and for Greater Friendship and Cooperation Between the Peoples of Cyprus and the Peoples of the Soviet Union" have issued a joint statement against the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe, planned by the United States and NATO, and Soviet counterparts.

SOCIAL JUSTICE IS OUR AIM

Kabul. The aim of the April Revolution is to secure social justice, development and progress for Afghanistan, said the leader of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, at a meeting with the elders of the Pashtu tribes of Achakzai and Nurzad living in the southern areas of the Afghan province of Ghorband. American imperialism allied with reactionary forces in the region to assassinate Karmal, is seeking to dismember Afghanistan. That is why the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and the Party of Afghanistan, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union for assistance. This assistance was given at the right time. The United Kingdom, a agent of Soviet imperialism, is withdrawing from Afghanistan. The United States and the Cuban Internationalists from Afghanistan.

It categorically rejected this. He said in an interview to the "Newspaper" magazine: "We demand that the American government have to make such demands when the American troops are stationed throughout the world. We could make use of the same arguments to demand that the United States withdraw its troops from places like South Korea or Western Europe."

New York. The Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Ribeiro has condemned the stay of the US troops in Angola. He has demanded the withdrawal of US troops from Angola. This resistance was given at the right time. The United Kingdom, a agent of Soviet imperialism, is withdrawing from Afghanistan. The United States and the Cuban Internationalists from Afghanistan.

He said in an interview to the "Newspaper" magazine: "We demand that the American government have to make such demands when the American troops are stationed throughout the world. We could make use of the same arguments to demand that the United States withdraw its troops from places like South Korea or Western Europe."

An argument, the heavy in the past three years, which hit

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

MILITARY MILITARISM

The military maneuvers, organized by the United States and its allies, are held in regions which are regarded from their point of view as potential launching grounds for attacks against the Soviet Union. Take, for instance, the exercises held by the armed forces of NATO members, bordering on the Soviet Union. A great number of similar provocative events are being planned and held by the Poles every year, writes the IZVESTIA newspaper.

Thus we see that the spillover of American militarism is actively preparing for aggression, without concealing the target of which this aggression is aimed. Only the strength of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist community of nations deters these warmongers. In the meantime, the US administration is spreading its superaggressive policies among the "minor powers", particularly the developing nations. This policy also has far-reaching goals. Among other things it includes the geographical and political propagation of aggression against the Soviet state. Included among the elements of such a policy are the destruction of areas thousands of kilometers away from the United States or along "regions of vital American interests", the setting up of all types of military bases and storage of heavy weapons and ammunition for rapid deployment forces in depots on the territory of friendly countries and the installation of spy networks as close as possible to the Soviet borders.

NATO'S FAR EASTERN FLANK

Several steps recently taken by Tokyo show that Japan is more and more openly embarking on dangerous changes in its foreign policy, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Choosing to ignore the wishes of millions of its fellow countrymen, the Japanese premier has declared his intention of converting Japan into an "uninvincible aircraft-carrier".

With active support from Washington, the Japanese government is specially reinforcing its ties with the North Atlantic Alliance, trying to elevate these links to an official level. It has already "soundly" the question of Japan's joining NATO as an "associate member". Of great importance for future rapprochement with the aggressive bloc have been the recent consultations on military strategic problems including nuclear armaments which representatives from the Japanese Foreign Ministry and other interested agencies have had with visitors from France, the United States and Great Britain. The American newspaper pointed out that Washington is very interested in linking the Japanese-American Security Treaty to the North Atlantic Alliance and in converting the Japanese Islands into a far Eastern flank for the NATO military.

DANISH PARLIAMENT OPTS FOR PEACE

PRAVDA writes that despite opposition from the right-wing bourgeois, including government parties, advocating the country's subservience to Washington and NATO's aggressive policies, the Danish parliament has passed the resolution launched by the Social Democratic Party. This advocates a Denmark's official policy the continuation, if need be, of the folks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. In fact it advocates a moratorium on the deployment in Western Europe of the American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The Danish parliament's decision in favour of an end to the arms race and effective talks is a decision in favour of Europe of peace and cooperation. It can not but influence the attitude of other nations and thus may help free the continent of the threat of nuclear war. This important International act meets the hopes and aspirations of the people of Denmark and all Europeans demanding a peaceful future for Europe, the paper points out.

PENTAGON MISANTHROPE

American scientists have long been working on the so-called ethnic weapons, chemical and biological weapons whose action is based on the natural differences in vulnerability among various population groups in different countries, writes the KOMO-OLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

This research started in 1974 in the laboratory of the USA Department of Defense, with extremely risky experiments being conducted in gene splicing.

Similar research is under way of the US Navy biological laboratory in Oakland, California. The researchers found out that one race is vulnerable to the RSV Valley fever, but that it has especially severe effects, death included, on Negroes and Asians.

Indeed, one has to have an extremely misanthropic turn of mind to be prepared to turn the solutions of an existing problem shooting to hereditarily control, into a tragedy for millions of peoples on this planet, the paper points out.

OF INTEREST

Buffalo declares WGT

The town of Adakako in the village of Gang-Ahao were region of China. The town is located for five days. The area is densely forested, with dense vegetation, allied with reactionary forces in the region to assassinate Karmal, is seeking to dismember Afghanistan. That is why the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and the Party of Afghanistan, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union for assistance.

He said in an interview to the "Newspaper" magazine: "We demand that the American government have to make such demands when the American troops are stationed throughout the world. We could make use of the same arguments to demand that the United States withdraw its troops from places like South Korea or Western Europe."

An argument, the heavy in the past three years, which hit

the north-western coast of the island of Honshu in Japan, left a heavy toll of destruction. In its wake: houses, roads, and bridges were destroyed, fisheries boats capsized, ashore, and fields submerged. Earth tremors measuring five points on the Japanese seven-point scale were registered at midday in the towns of Akita, Mutsu and Niigata. Following the earthquake, whose epicentre lay 140 km off Akita, in the Sea of Japan, huge tidal waves hit the coast of the north-western prefecture on the island, causing extensive damage and killing several people.

In the photo: the results of the earthquake.

Photo AP-TASS

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

What has Williamsburg meant to the 'third world'?



Right up until the very last minute of the meeting between the heads of the seven leading capitalist nations in the American town of Williamsburg, the world press expressed the hope never though faced with strong doubt that its participants would give serious consideration to the plight of developing countries and to their obligations to them. However, it turned out that only those members of the press who unequivocally predicted that the outcome would be a promise of help to the "third world" from the big Seven proved correct. Damp mirth is expressed in the minutes of the final document drawn up in the dump in the developing countries and no interest is shown in their economic upturn. To facilitate this the Seven are going to conduct a coordinated policy of:

- inadequate private and official financing;
- more open markets;
- official development assistance to the poorest countries.

The gist of these short formulas was not made clear in the meeting's documents. Still one can guess at their meaning from statements made in the captions of the seven nations in the run-up to the Williamsburg summit. This is what US State-

Department

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

A 64 KM PIPELINE HAS BEEN LAID FROM THE SVERDLOVSKII DEPOSIT IN TURKMENIA (A REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA) TO THE CENTRAL ASIA-CENTRE MAIN GAS PIPELINE. Pre-commissioning work is now being carried out at the oil field. When at full capacity, the Sverdlovskii deposit is expected to supply up to 3,000 million cu m of fuel each year.

"THE WRITER AND THE MODERN WORLD" IS THE SUBJECT OF THE 7TH CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND AFRICAN WRITERS TO BE HELD NEXT SEPTEMBER, IN TASHKENT, THE CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, CENTRAL ASIA. At a meeting held in Moscow by the conference's preparatory committee, it was reported that the Turkmen meeting will be attended by writers from more than 60 Asian and African countries and guests from other countries. The conference's programme includes discussions on the topical political and professional problems. It will also provide tours around Uzbekistan's historical monuments.

IN THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL OF TALLINN, THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL ATLASES OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC OCEANS HAS HELD A SESSION TO DISCUSS MARINE GEOLOGICAL PROJECTS AND EXCHANGES OF EXPERIENCE IN THE STUDY OF VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS UNDER THE SEA BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR. This major international project is being supervised by UNESCO and involves specialists from Argentina, Bulgaria, Great Britain, the United States, France, Japan and other countries.

WINTER ARCTIC NAVIGATION HAS ENDED IN THE PORT OF DUDINKA, THE TAIGA NATIONAL AREA [BEYOND THE POLAR CIRCLE]. The last ship to leave the port was "Mikail Strakovskiy" which was accompanied by an icebreaker. During the winter navigation the port received dozens of large ships and handling a hundred thousand tonnes of cargo more than during the previous navigation.

SKILFUL HANDS OF KHIVA CARPET-MAKERS



Khiva rugs are not only decorative items, they are also to be found in many museums in this country. They have been highly appreciated at international exhibitions in London, Leipzig, Bonn and Plovdiv.

Carpet-making in Khiva — one of the most ancient Uzbek towns — is a genuine folk craft. The tradition of carpet-making is centuries old and has been carefully passed down from one generation to another. Khiva carpets have a unique design and colour range.

Today the carpets are made locally in a factory. 300 carpet-makers work here. By tradition only women are employed. In this trade in Central Asia, although carpets have been produced in the factory labour conditions have improved, the skillful hands of the carpet-weavers still remain the chief component in the production.

WINTER ARCTIC NAVIGATION HAS ENDED IN THE PORT OF DUDINKA, THE TAIGA NATIONAL AREA [BEYOND THE POLAR CIRCLE]. The last ship to leave the port was "Mikail Strakovskiy" which was accompanied by an icebreaker. During the winter navigation the port received dozens of large ships and handling a hundred thousand tonnes of cargo more than during the previous navigation.

MAKHACHKALA PORT DEVELOPS

A new berth has been completed at the oil terminal of the Makhachkala commercial port.

Founded by Peter the Great,

it is the oldest port along the Caspian coast. Since those days, it has become one of the big transport centres in the south of Russia, with millions

of tonnes of cargoes handled there every year. This port, which is regarded as the main gateway of the Daghestan, an autonomous republic in the south of Russia, is being modernized.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SELECTION: SCALE AND PROSPECTS

Emphasizing the importance of selection for tapping the potential of the soil and harvesting stable bumper crops, PRAVDA points out that selection has now entered a new stage: the programmable design of ideal plant strains according to physiological and genetic "blueprints". Wheat, rice, corn, cotton and other crops are known to have strains resistant to the elements, as well as to lodging and fungal and other diseases. The age-old dream of selectionists is to combine all these strain into one ideal variety, boasting high productivity and total resistance to unfavourable conditions and pathogenic agents, the paper points out.

This is a fairly formidable task—the outstanding Soviet geneticist Nikolai Vorovilov described selection as evolution guided by human will—and yet it is a real-life task.

On Vorovilov's initiative, the USSR has built up the country's most abundant genetic fund of crops and their strains. The country's selection centres have accumulated thousands of varieties and strains of wheat, rye, barley, corn, cotton, etc.

One indicator of the vast scale of selection work in the country is the fact that in the 10th five-year plan period alone selectionists sown over 700 new high productivity strains and hybrids, the paper emphasizes.

OUR 330,000 LIBRARIES

This country has 330 thousand public libraries apart from the libraries of schools, offices, industrial enterprises and other similar places.

With nearly five thousand million volumes at their disposal they all lend books free of charge.

Sociological surveys have shown, writes the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper, that more than 95 per cent of people living in cities and 87 per cent of the rural population are regular readers of books, magazines and newspapers, while most of the adult population are regular library subscribers, with one thousand million works of fiction being lent out every year.

The Soviet libraries maintain and develop active international ties. They exchange books with four thousand libraries, publishers, and scientific organizations in 140 countries. Each year, Soviet libraries send abroad one million 200 thousand books and issues of magazines, receiving 800 thousand in exchange. There has been a steady increase in book exchanges with the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

UZBEKISTAN RED DATA BOOK

The LESNAYA PROMYSHLENOST' newspaper reports that the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan has published a Red Data Book of its fauna to include 63 species of vertebrates, or nearly one-twentieth of all types of the varied fauna to be found in Uzbekistan.

It is interesting to note that there are several "missing" pages. Such species as the saiga antelope and the gurza snake are excluded from the book, as are the five unique species of pheasants, although two decades ago the numbers of these birds had virtually dropped to a critical level. Their populations were restored thanks to timely protective measures.

However, a number of ornithologists like the striped hyena, the grey lizard, the Iranian otter, the Transcaucasian cheetah and certain others, which have been forced to leave their usual habitats, still need protection.

A DEEP MINE

Having exhausted the coal stocks of coal at the sister Donbass mines are digging deeper into the ground. The Shekhiyorskaya - Glubokaya mine has justified its name, being the country's deepest coal mine with its vertical shafts going down up to 1,294 metres.

The first section is to be put into operation in 1988; the workers will have to face the difficult task of boring several kilometres through the soft, strong layers of rock left packed by the gigantic mass of the old mine.

By that time a number of operating collieries close by will have ended up the exhausts of their stocks, and the new mine will come to replace them with a capacity of 2,100,000 tonnes of anthracite a year. It will help miners from the old mine.

The new mine will be equipped with advanced machinery-mining complexes, coal-mining conveyors and high-speed elevators.

Aluminium coating for steel

Very thin aluminium coating has been applied to the metal supports of electric transmission lines at the Konakovo power station factory. The first batch of these aluminium-coated supports has been shipped to builders of power transmission lines.

Hot aluminium coating has been used to protect cables of rolled steel. At Konakovo the coating is being used to strengthen support structures.

A coat of paint stays for up to five years and requires no repainting. Disconnecting the busbars involves disconnecting the bus. Painting thousands of supports is an extremely difficult and long job. If coated with zinc they must be recoated every 25-30 years. But zinc is expensive.

Aluminium coating is expected to last at least 10 years. The technology is simple, and no thicker than either paint or zinc. It is also completely harmless to the environment.

These three bulldozers were designed first and foremost as bulldozers, though they also served as watch towers, rapacitors and cathedrals.

There are noisy churches in Cathedral Square but not one has a belfry.

The chiming bells of the Ivan the Great Bell-Tower and its two adjacent belltowers were more than sufficient for their needs.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

CATHEDRAL SQUARE IN THE KREMLIN



Standing together in the square in order of height, are the famous, finely proportioned, Ivan the Great Bell-Tower; next to it — the Assumption Belfry altered to height but sturdier, also topped by a golden "helmet" and last of all — with its golden-painted "cap" — comes the Philarai Belfry.

They were built towerling over Cathedral Square at different times. The Ivan the Great Bell-Tower went up at the beginning of the 16th century, scores of bells being placed to its embrasures. Twenty-five years later, came the massive four-tiered Assumption Belfry with even larger bells. This was during the reign of Ivan the Terrible. Each time he conquered a town, Ivan removed its bells to his capital and had them added to the belfry to celebrate Moscow's victories.

The third belfry was erected a century later, and named after Patriarch Philaret.

These three bulldozers were designed first and foremost as bulldozers, though they also served as watch towers, rapacitors and cathedrals.

There are noisy churches in Cathedral Square but not one has a belfry.

The chiming bells of the Ivan the Great Bell-Tower and its two adjacent belltowers were more than sufficient for their needs.

Science and technology

ECONOMICAL FRAGRANCE

In the two years since it started to produce artificial bergamot oil the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic and Scented Substances has saved the state almost six million rubles. Few people in this country have never heard of the "Kosmopolitan", "Kerman", and "Chiraz" perfumes. "Oceania", "The Rod and the Black" are also popular. Each has its own fragrance, yet each contains a "fresh citrus nuance of the smell", as specialist put it. The artificial bergamot oil created by the institute lasts for nine years—three times longer than the ordinary ones.

Akady BOGORAZ

CHANGES IN THE BIRD WORLD

In the Baltic Republic of Estonia the number of fresh bird-watching battles is growing according to the atlas of nesting birds compiled by scientists.

For this work, the committee has divided the republic into hundreds of districts. To obtain accurate data in each district the scientists asked agriculture teachers, members of the national scientists society and young naturalists for help. They sent information about changes in the bird world to the Institute of Zoology and Botany.

230 bird species live in Estonia at the moment. They include many fresh settlers, i.e., the swan brought here from Lithuania, now lives along the coast. The mountain sparrow has come here from the Scandinavian countries and found life very pleasant. One of the world's finest birds can be found in the forests.

In setting films for the festival we proceed from the festival motto, "For Friendship and Peace and Friendship Among Nations". We want to show as many films as possible permeated by the desire to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding among nations, regardless of their way of life, government or social system. There is only one restriction. The Moscow festival is an place for films advocating war and violence, which demean human dignity, and sow enmity and distrust among nations.

The prestige of the Moscow festival has been retained by their invariably high artistic standards.

The following outstanding film directors, of vastly varying styles — and I would like to emphasize the latter factor — have been awarded festival prizes: Federico Fellini, Sergei Bodrovich, Stanley Kramer, Akira Kurosawa, and others. Most of the films shown in Moscow are profound, progressive, and topical. I believe that this year's festival will be no exception.

Entries to the festival include movies by well-established directors from countries occupying a leading place in the film industry, as well as films from countries where the cinema is still in its infancy. Practically every Moscow festival leads to the discovery of new talent, and in many cases they receive at Moscow a representation of a happy teaching ground to world-wide recognition. Let me recall that at the last festival films by directors from Vietnam, Peru, Algeria, Ecuador, and Kazakhstan won awards in competition with movies representing traditionally well-established schools of cinematography.

The full-length features contest will be equal to place in the Kremlin Cinema and Concert Hall, near the Kremlin; the children's contest — at the Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren on the Lenin Hills, and the shorts contest — at the Oktyabr Cinema. Meanwhile there will be a representative showing of festival films at leading Moscow cinemas.

VIEWPOINT

MOSCOW PREPARES FOR FILM FESTIVAL

Yuri KHODZHAYEV, Deputy General Director of the 13th Moscow International Film Festival

The 13th Moscow International Film Festival will open in the Soviet capital on July 7. It is expected to be one of the most representative of these festivals which began in 1959.

Nearly 80 countries and international organizations have expressed their desire to take part and requests to participate are still being received by the organizing committee.

Prominent film makers from five continents will meet in Moscow to present their new films and exchange views. There has been a steady increase in the number of countries taking part in each successive festival. This year, the Philippines will be represented for the first time.

The Moscow film festival will consist of three contests — full-length features, shorts and films for children. As usual, there will be an extensive exhibition showing films which have been presented at other festival. Festival rules have been submitted for the contestants. Practically all the delegations wish to participate in the full programme. These delegations include directors, actors, producers, critics and film distributors.

In setting films for the festival we proceed from the festival motto, "For Friendship and Peace and Friendship Among Nations". We want to show as many films as possible permeated by the desire to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding among nations, regardless of their way of life, government or social system. There is only one restriction. The Moscow festival is an place for films advocating war and violence, which demean human dignity, and sow enmity and distrust among nations.

The prestige of the Moscow festival has been retained by their invariably high artistic standards.

The following outstanding film directors, of vastly varying styles — and I would like to emphasize the latter factor — have been awarded festival prizes: Federico Fellini, Sergei Bodrovich, Stanley Kramer, Akira Kurosawa, and others. Most of the films shown in Moscow are profound, progressive, and topical. I believe that this year's festival will be no exception.

Entries to the festival include movies by well-established directors from countries occupying a leading place in the film industry, as well as films from countries where the cinema is still in its infancy. Practically every Moscow festival leads to the discovery of new talent, and in many cases they receive at Moscow a representation of a happy teaching ground to world-wide recognition. Let me recall that at the last festival films by directors from Vietnam, Peru, Algeria, Ecuador, and Kazakhstan won awards in competition with movies representing traditionally well-established schools of cinematography.

The full-length features contest will be equal to place in the Kremlin Cinema and Concert Hall, near the Kremlin; the children's contest — at the Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren on the Lenin Hills, and the shorts contest — at the Oktyabr Cinema. Meanwhile there will be a representative showing of festival films at leading Moscow cinemas.

NEW ARTS SCHOOL FOR ULYANOVSK

The building for a new arts school designed by local architects and which is to go up in the centre of a big industrial district in Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, will resemble a combination of organ pipes. 800 students, future musicians, artists and workers in the arts will eventually enrol at the school where they will be provided with airy, well-lit classrooms and labs, work shops, and rehearsal halls, recording studios and reading rooms.

A large concert hall will occupy the central part of the building with an exhibition hall close to it.

The new arts school is an attractive addition to Ulyanovsk, which will become one of the main cultural centres in this old Volga town.

Under this programme, 50 models of new industrial robots are to be created along with 38 technological complexes of the "machine-automaton" type, seventeen automated factory shops and sections equipped with automobile manipulators, etc.

Simultaneously, ably research projects are under way, and a number of guidelines are being prepared for standardization, unification, operation, and evaluation of technological standards and for ensuring the economic efficiency of the automobile manipulators.

The implementation of the projects set before Soviet industry in the 11th five-year plan period of 1981-85, should result in a substantial increase in the degree of automation of production processes compared with the previous five years. Thanks to the introduction of these machines, by the end of 1985 over 70 thousand people will be released from monotonous and arduous jobs and given more interesting work.

In the photo: Nikolai Antipov, member of the USSR Art Union, a leading Zhostovo craftsman.

Photo by Konstantin Kokoshkin

MN INFORMATION No. 12, 1983

FLOWERS ALL THE WAY

A black varnished tray with bright flowers is the centre. These are elegant, long-lasting and, what is more important, beautiful trays made at Zhostovo outside Moscow have won world-wide recognition.

The flowers appear to be real, on the black surface of the background emphasized, the depth of shade and composition sometimes the artist at the Zhostovo factory draw vegetables instead of flowers.

In the photo: Nikolai Antipov, member of the USSR Art Union, a leading Zhostovo craftsman.

Photo by Konstantin Kokoshkin

MN INFORMATION No. 12, 1983

ENTERTAINMENT

Guest performances in June

Companies and individual performers from 12 countries of Europe and Asia will visit the Soviet Union in the first month of the summer.

The Days of Austrian Music opened in Moscow with a gala-concert given by the Volkssoper State Operetta Theatre of Vienna. This is the company's first visit to our country; its repertoire includes classical musical comedies. During the Days there will be a concert by a Brass Quintet and evenings of Vienna songs.

The opera company of the State Theatre of Iran, Czechoslovakia, the Venezuelan ballet company Nueve mundos de Caravaca and the Spanish pop group are also in the USSR for the first time. French artists will show the programme Paris-Piano-Transit. Solo concerts will be given in Moscow by the British pianist Peter Donahue, on his second visit to the Soviet Union. He will play works by Brahms, Prokofiev, Chopin, Tchaikovsky, Beethoven and Liszt, among others.

Concerts will also be given by the National Music and Dance Ensemble of the Republic of Moldavia, by the German actress Gisela May who is well known for her performances of songs and poems by Brecht, and by variety groups and performers from Britain, Romania and Yugoslavia.

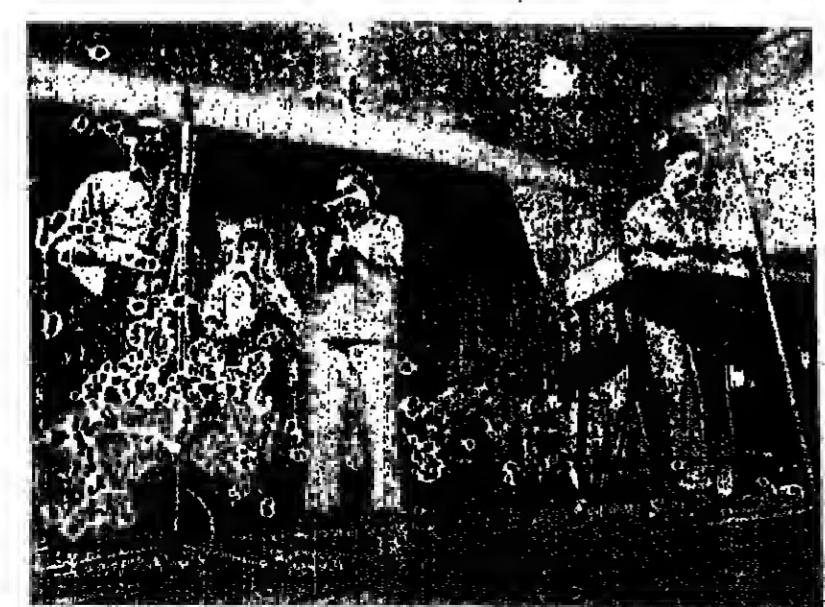
Gift for Russian Museum

A collection of 26 landscape paintings has recently been donated to the Russian Museum by the Leningrad collector, Professor, D. Sc. (Engineering), Mikhail Semyonov. A well-known expert in the theory of mechanics and mechanisms, the professor has been combining his intensive work and his passion for collecting for many years. Another gift recently received by the Russian Museum is also on view: works of applied art from the collection of Lyudmila Karavodina, another Leningrader. She has gathered together over four hundred objects.

Tbilisi first night

The Paliashvili Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Tbilisi, has premiered Richard Strauss' opera "Salomé", the third production of this highly complex work to have been attempted in this country. The two previous productions were in Moscow and Riga.

"Salomé" was sung in German, with Tsitsana Tselishvili in the title role. It was conducted by Dzhansug Kakhidze, who was also co-producer.



6



An evening at French ballet. ladies lufk music, a scene from the ballet "Bakil", choreography by Maurice Béjart. The principal dancers are Anna Serdyuk and Max Ratsovyan [center]. Photo by Andrei Knyozev

MOSCOW CLASSICAL BALLET ENSEMBLE



A still from the film "Adam and Eve", with Vera Timashova as Devil Woman. Photo by Yelena Fetisova

repertoire we are interested in them more than in anything else although we realize that concert performances are held necessary and sometimes very difficult. Secondly, we cater for enormous audiences. Sometimes we perform at stadium. In recent years, more interest has been shown in full-length ballets than in concerts.

The ensemble started as a touring company of 20 people. Immediately after its first concert on May 30, 1968, it went on tour. Since then they have given performances throughout the country, they have been abroad and have taken part in several international arts festivals.

Most of the ensemble's extensive repertoire consists of full-length ballets. We mostly think in terms of staging major ballets for two reasons, says Nadejda Kasatkina. As choreog-

rapher Ilya Sergi Prokofiev—these

were some of the fragments

from the ensemble's latest pro-

duction which were shown in

Moscow recently, at the Central

Arts Workers Club, at a special

evening celebrating the ensemble's tenth anniversary.

Those present also saw another

new work by the ensemble: the

ballet, "Adam and Eve" based

on Andrey Petrov's play, "The

Creation of the World".

At present the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble is performing at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow.

FACTS and EVENTS

Books

A recent book from the Izobzritelnoye Iskusstvo Publishing House in Moscow is "Sergei Diaghilev and Russian Art". A two-volume edition includes articles, open letters, interviews, correspondence and contemporaries' reminiscences about Diaghilev. I. Zilberstein and V. Samkov are the compilers and authors of the introductory article and commentaries. For over 30 years Diaghilev was responsible for many outstanding

events in Russian and world culture of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Commemorative evenings

The life and creative work of M. Turgunbayeva, People's Artist of the USSR, is inseparably linked with the development of the Uzbek national ballet. Twenty-five years ago this remarkable dancer founded the Bakhor Folk Dance Ensemble, which is now known all over the world. A special evening was held at the A. Naval Opera and Ballet Theatre in Tashkent in honour of Turgunbayeva's 75th anniversary and of the ensemble's 25th anniversary.

Kremly Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performance by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad); 4 — Prokofiev, "Clodellerie" (ballet); 5 (mat) — Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet) performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble; 5 (eve)—Petrov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet) performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble.

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlovsk)

Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad); 4 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Maid of Pavlovsk"; 5 (eve) — Lerner, "The Merry Widow" (opera); 5—Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera).

FILMS

Wedding Present (Odessa Film Studio, USSR).

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Beresnevskaya Embankment), 4, 5 — Singer Beatriz Marquez accompanied by a variety ensemble (Cuba); 6 — Monologues. An evening of classical pantomime with Anatoly Elizarov.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Segoraya St.), 5 — Racing and trotting.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Literary Museum (26 Petrovka), "Recent Acquisitions" in

WHAT'S ON!

June 4-6

THEATRES

Kremly Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performance by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad); 4 — Prokofiev, "Clodellerie" (ballet); 5 (mat) — Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet) performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble; 5 (eve)—Petrov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet) performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble.

FILMS

Wedding Present (Odessa

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Beresnevskaya Embankment), 4, 5 — Singer Beatriz Marquez accompanied by a variety ensemble (Cuba); 6 — Monologues. An evening of classical pantomime with Anatoly Elizarov.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Segoraya St.), 5 — Racing and trotting.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

EXHIBITIONS

Drubizh Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow. Sports Hall Ya. Yevgeny Ararat, 6 p.m.

WEATHER